lork Times.

Clearing, then fair today; fair, cooler tonight and tomorrow.

Temp. Range: 85-70; yesterday: 93-68. Temp. - Hum. Index: 74; yesterday: 80.

SDAY, JUNE 24, 1965.

TEN CENTS

WILSON MISSION ON VIETNAM TALK

Premier Says Soviet Is Not Authorized to Negotiate-London Sees Some Hope

> By PETER GROSE Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, Thursday, June 24 The Soviet Union today rejected a proposal of British Commonwealth Prime Ministers for negotiations aimed at a settlement in Vietnam.

In a statement, the Government suggested that the Commonwealth delegation, to be headed by Prime Minister Wilson, consult directly with the Government of North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front, the political body of the insurgents in the South.

The statement made public by Tass, the Soviet press agency quoted Premier Aleksei N Kosygin as having said:

"The Soviet Government has n t been authorized by anyone to conduct talks on a settlement such negotiations.".

Other Approaches Urged

"In the opinion of the Soviet Government," the Kosygin statement continued, "on this ques-S tion one should approach the government, of that country which fell victim to aggression—the Democratic Republic of Vietnam-and also the Na-Consi Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam, which represents the South Vietnamese people."

(A spokesman for the Comwealth Conference in Lonm said the mission intended to go ahead with its plans despite Moscow's reply. The spokesmen said the Soviet note Pleaves the door partly epen/ Page 3.]

MOSCOW REBUFFS Kennedy Proposes Treaty O.A.S. TO PROCLAIM To Check Nuclear Spread TRUSTEESHIP PLAN

White House Is Cool to Plan to Assign 'Central Priority' to Pact That Would Include Chinese Communist Regime

> By E. W. KENWORTHY Special to The New York Times

spread of nuclear weapons.

Sixteen other Senators com-

Text of Kennedy's speech is printed on Page 16.

In his speech, which he regarded as his first major floor tion of nuclear weapons." address, Mr. Kennedy said the Administration should "at once" initiate negotiations with nations having a nuclear capability, including Communist China, and with those having a nuclear potential.

In addition to Communist in Vietnam. The Soviet Govern- China, the nations that now ment does not intend to conduct have the capacity to explode nu-

WASHINGTON, June 23-States, the Soviet Union Brit-Senator Robert F. Kennedy ain and France. Mr. Kennedy urged President Johnson today estimated that 18 nations would to assign "central priority" to be in a position to develop nua treaty that would halt the clear weapons within three years.

The 1963 treaty to prevent mended Mr. Kennedy for his re-tests, Senator Kennedy said, was the first step, taken at the initiative of the United States.

"But we have not yet laken marks, but the comment from the second step," he west on, the White House was short and "The world has not moved, be-chilly." The world has not moved, beban itself, to halt the prolifera-

The New York Democrat continued:

"We cannot allow the demands of day-to-day policy to obstruct our efforts to solve the problem of nuclear spread. We cannot wait for peace in South-east Asia—which will no come until nuclear weapons have

clear bombs are the United Continued on Page 16, Column 5

IN SANTO DOMINGO

Inter-American Committee's Program Is Expected to Be Announced Next Week

CABINET TO BE SET UP.

Some Officers to Lose Jobs -Rebels and Junta Reply to Earlier Peace Formula

> By RICHARD EDER Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON June 23-A plan to turn the Dominican Republic into what would in effect be a temporary trusteeship of the Organization of American States has been drawn up by the three-man O.A.S. committee in Sarito Domingo.

The plan is to/be proclaimed shortly, probably next week. The proclamation will await the receipt of a reply from the Dominican junta, led by Brig. Gen. Antonio Imbert Barreras, to a less specific proposal made by the inter-American organization last Friday.

A reply to the original formula was made today by the rebels, led by Col. Francisco Caamano Deno. They accepted several of the points in the original O.A.S. proposal but rejected others, chiefly those dealing with the future of rebel military officers.

[In Santo Domingo, General Imbert gave his counterproposal to the O.A.S. His position was that his junta should be the key to any provisional. government. Page 12.]

Plan May Be Imposed

According to United States officials who have been closely \$ involved with the shaping of

Rusk Asks Hanoi to Resist Peking and Seek U.S. Talk

By MAX FRANKEL Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 23-Secretary of State Dean Rusk invited North Vietnam today to help resist Communist China's "ambitions" by charting its own course howard negotiations with the United?

Mr. Rusk haid he found it BONN SCORES REDS North Vietnamese Government in Hanoi had aligned itself so firmly with Peking and why it chose to bear the costs of con-

Text of Senator Kennedy's Speech Urging Pact

WASHINGTON, June 23 Following in the text of Senator Robert F. Kennedy's speech in the Senate today on the subject of nuclear proliferation:

I rise today to urge action on the most vital issue now facing this nation and the world. This issue is not in the headlines. It is not Vietnam, or the Dominican Republic, or Berlin. It is the question of nuclear prolifera-tion—of the mounting threat posed by the spread of nuclear weapons.

Five nations now have the capacity to explode nuclear bombs. This capacity was de-veloped at great cost, over a period of a generation. But at least a dozen, perhaps a score, of other nations are now in a position to develop nuclear weapons within three years. Two of these nations—Israel and India — already possess weapons-grade fissionable material, and could fabricate an atomic device within a few

These nations, moreover, can develop nuclear capabilities at a fraction of past costs. Within a very few years, an investment of a few million dollars—well within the capacity even of private organ-izations—will produce nuclear weapons. Once such a capability is in being, weapons will probably be produced for costs in the hundreds of thousands of dollars each, Similarly, deof dollars each. Similarly, de-livery systems are fan cheap-er than they once were. Jet bombers can be purchased from the great powers for a few million dollars. And our own Minuteman missile is far less costly than were our ear-lier missiles, or even the B-52's that preceded them.

Chinese Bomb Cited

Nuclear capability, then, will soon lie within the grasp of many. And it is all too likely that if events continue on their present course, this technical capability will be used to produce nuclear weapons. Since the explosion of the Chipese bomb, for example, pressure to develop a counterpart has built steadily in India, despite Prime Minisin India, despite Prime Minis-ter Shastri's announced deciin India, despite frime Minister Shastri's announced decision to refrain from nuclear armament; his policy may be reversed as a result. If India does acquire nuclear weapons, Pakistan will not be far behind. Finding itself threatened by the Chinese, Australia might work for nuclear capability—and in turn produce the same fears and desires in Indonesia. The prospect of nuclear weapons in West German hands might result in great pressures on Eastern European nations to acquire or develop a counterweight of their own. Israel and Egypteious of the other for many years, and further Israeli years, and further Israeli progress would certainly impel the Egyptians to intensify

Emerging as Party Independents





Senator Robert F. Kennedy Senator Edward M. Kennedy

Kennedys and Johnson

Senators Are Emerging as Independent Figures Slightly to Left of the President

By TOM WICKER

WASHINGTON, June 23—and more speculation about Senator Robert F. Kennedy took a challenge to Mr. Johnson and another cautious step today in his heir apparent. Vice Presithe emergence of the brothers dent Humphrey.

Kennedy, as powerfully inde-Kennedy as powerfully inde- But almost all informed po-pendent figures within the litical sources here contend that Democratic party.

The position toward which the young Senator and his brother Edward seem to be edg-

ing is slightly to dent Johnson, and Analysis aquarely within the image of new-generation idealism be-

queathed them by John F. Ken-

Robert Kennedy, in a Senate speech today, urged greater ef-forts to curb the spread of nuclear weapons, including direct regotiations with Communist China. He left the strong imprication that Mr. Johnson was not doing as much as he might in this field—or as much as the majority of instances, the interests of a liberal Democratic President Kennedy had planned President and of liberal Democratic President President

It was the second time this week that the President and the young Senator had been in the news a adversaries. News re-ports on a book by Theodore H. White revived the story of how Mr. Johnson had eliminated the former Attorney General from consideration as a Vice-Presidential candidate in 1964.

News reports based on Mr. White's book said that at one

point Mr. Kennedy had told the President to his face that he

it is much too early for the Kennedys—as experience politicians—to be dabbling in Presidential politics. The 1968 nominations are sure to go again to Mr. Johnson and Mr. Humphrey if the President wants it that way; and 1972, when the field will be open, is seven years

There seems even less chance that the Kennedys would seriously challenge Mr. Johnson's leadership, these sources said. No group of Senators can meet a President on equal terms, and there would be great political risk in even trying to do so.

The White House replied promptly and coolly that it was "glad to see that Senators Kennedy also is interested in the field."

It was "the field."

It was "the field."

hources pointed out, even Senators named Kennedy need to protect some semblance of rapport with Mr. Johnson. The White House wields vast powers white house wields vast powers over the bread-and-butter poli-tics involving Federal installa-tions, judgeship appointments, appropriations for local proj-ects, and the like, and no Bena-tor dan afford to be shut out of this booty.

Political Risks

entire world-have the most vital interest in preventing the scattering of nuclear weapons. Upon the success of this effort depends the only future our children will have.

The need to halt the spread of nuclear weapons must be a central priority of Ameri-can policy. Of all our major interests, this now deserves and demands the greatest ad-ditional effort. This is a broad statement, for our interests are broad. The need to be strong—to meet ag-gression in far-off places— to work closely with allies all over the world—all these needs must be met. And the crises of the moment often pose urgent questions; of grave importance for nationgrave importance for national security. But these immediate problems, and others like them, have been with us constantly for 20 years—and will be with us far into the future. Should nuclear weapons become generally available to the world, however, each crisis of the moment might well become the last crisis for all mankind.

Thus none of the momentary crises are more than small parts of the larger question of whether our politics can grow up to our technology. The nuclear weapon, as Henry Stimson said, "constitutes merely a first step in a new control by man over the forces of nature man over the forces of nature too revolutionary and dan-gerous to fit into the old con-cepts. it really caps the climax of the race between man's growing technical man's growing technical power for destructiveness and his psychological power of self-control and group control—his moral power."

We Must Resume

The United States took the initiative and made the maximum effort to secure the nuclear test-ban treaty in 1963 because we knew that our security and the future of the world depended on halting the arms race and halting the arms race and exerting every possible effort toward peace. And we hailed the treaty not principally for its specific benefits—important and necessary as they were—but for its value as the first of many necessary actions to secure lasing peace. It was "the first step in a journey of a thousand miles"—a journey to which President Kernedy was deeply committed, and, to which President Joanson is deeply committed.

But we have not yet taken

But we have not yet taken the second step. The world has not moved, beyond the limited nuclear test-ban it-self, to halt the proliferation of nuclear weapons. If we are to leave our children a planet in which to live safely, to fulfill the bright promise of their lives, we must resume the journey toward

And at the outset of this

Kennedy, To Check

Continued From Pa

not walt for a gener settlement—which h ed since 1914. We until all nations lea -for bad behavior nuclear weapons la we must try to pre

Asked for comme speech, George E. White House pres recalled that on N year the, Presider pointed a special headed by Roswell former Under Secr fense, "to look int

Report Forw Mr. Reedy said report, which is st as top secret, ha warded to the Sta fense Departments, Energy Commission

interested agencies "Of course, we ar tor Kennedy is als in this field," Mr. After Mr. Kenne Senator Clinton I

Democrat of New is a member of the mittee on A omic the Senate that t report had not been able to that comm the Armed Service

At a news conf Mr. Kennedy was the report had not

to these committe "You better ask tive department," In reply to anothe intimated that report, which he si three months ago. some dissension,) was asked whether that President John carried forward the

icles of his pred Senator's brother. "No." Mr. Kenn "But I think we r Initiative. There is within the execuments on how somatters should be should make a decifar we want to proceed; We should matter drag on."

Just before M

made the speech, Y Humphrey, who w leave the chamber, had read the speech it "thoughtrul an tive.

Mr. Kennedy sug the Administration hose actions:

4Begin negotiat treaty binding the r ers not to trans

progress would certainly imnel the Egyptians to intensify their present efforts Similar developments are possible all over the world

Says Millions Would Die

Once nuclear war were to start, even between small remote countries it would be exceedingly difficult to stop a step-by-step progression local war into a general conflagration.

Eighty million Americans and hundreds of millions of other people-would die with-in the first 24 hours of a fullscale nuclear exchange. And as Chairman Khrushchev once said, the survivors would envy the dead.

This is not an acceptable future. We owe it to our-selves, to our children, to our forebears and our prosperity, to prevent such a holocaust. But the proliferation of nuclear weapons immensely in-creases the chances that the world might stumble into catastrophe.

President Kennedy saw this clearly. He said, in 1963, "I ask you to stop and think what it would mean to have nuclear weapons in so many harlds, in the hands of countries large and small, stable and unstable, responsible and frresponsible scattered unstable, throughout the world. There would be no rest for anyone then, no stability, no real se-curity, and no chance of effective disarmament."

There would be no stability anywhere in the world-when nuclear weapons might be used between Greeks and Turks over Cyprus; between Arabs and Israelis over the Gaza Strip; between India and Pakistan in the Rann of Kutch, But if nuclear weapons spread, it is dangerously likely that they will be so used—for these are matters of the deepest national interest to the countries involved.

'Could Be No Security'

There could be no security when a decision to use these weapons might be made by an unitable demagogue, or, by the head of one of the innumerable two-month governments that plague so many coun-tries, or by an irresponsible military commander, or even by an individual pilot. But if nuclear weapons spread, they may be thus set off-for it is far more difficult and expensive to construct an adequate system of control and custody than to develop the weapons themselves.

There could be no effective disarmament—when each nation would want guarantees, not from one or two or five powers, but from a dozen or a score or even more nations. But if nuclear weapons spread, such guarantees would

be necessary.

Think just of the unparalleled opportunities for mis-chief: A bomb obliterates the espital city of a nation in Latin America, or Africa, or Asis—or even the Soviet Union, or the United States. How was it delivered by plane? By missile? By car or ship? There is no evidence. From

point Mr. Kennedy had told the President to his face that he was not telling the truth

Other Incidents

lowing:

Kennedy took a muted but clear stand against the Johnson Administration's intervention in ¶In speeches in May, Robert the Dominican Republic "without, regard to our friends and allies in the Organization of American States."

THe also issued a somewhat

rights bill came before the Senate, Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts led a liberal force that came within It was the President.

It was the Senate majority three votes of upsetting Mr. leader, Mike Mansfield of MonJohnson and the Senate leadertana, who rejected this effort and set the stage for the close eral force that came within a ban on the poll tax into the vote.

Differ on Districting

Another contest may come soon on the issue of reapportionment. Robert Kennedy has taken a strong position in favor of the one-man, one-vote rule of the Supreme Court and against a constitutional amendment that would nullify it. The amendment is being sponsored by the Senate Re-publican leader, Everett Mc-Kinley Dirksen of Illinois, a consistent if unspoken ally of Mr. Johnson.

The President is not expected to oppose Mr. Dirksen openly, and Mr. Kennedy may be able to seize the leadership of liberals opposed to the amend-

ment.
But friends of the Kennedy brothers and informed political sources deride the idea that the Kennedys are moving to challenge the President's leadership, or that they are already maneuvering directly for a Presidential or Vice-Presi-dential nomination in the

The best evidence indicates instead, that Robert and Ed-ward Kennedy are taking advantage of their strong popular identification and of their positions as Senators from major urban states to improve their political positions. And it is not unusual for Senators to differ with a President, even of the

it had been delivered by any among informed persons here is number of other Democratic that the Kennedys are staking

themselves as political leaders is required of anyone who hope in their own right, there is to get anywhere at a Demi likely to be more of the same cratic National Convention.

where did it come a jealous neighbor? An internal dissident? A great power bent on stirring up trouble — or an anonymous madman? There is only speculation. And what can be the response—what

a peprisal grounded on suspicion, leading in ever-widening circles to the utter destruction of the world we

It is clear, w short, that United States-and the

Political Risks

It was also argued that Senators named Kennedy face a particular danger in any ven-Other recent incidents involved that with Mr. Johnson. She ing the Kennedy brothers and the President include the following: sition to him could be political-

Two instances point, anyway, to the fact that the Kennedys are operating as politicians, not as dedicated anti-Johnson men. One was when Edward Ken;

nedy took part with Senator Philip A. Hart, Democrat of Michigan, and Jacob K. Javits. less clear warning against ef-forts to achieve a strictly mill-dichigan, and Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York, in an unsuccessful last-minute effort When the President's voting to strike a compromise on the poli tax ban that would have avoided the vote that nearly upset the President.

'At about the same time. Robert Kennedy rejected a move that could have sparked a serious 'Senate uprising against Mr. Johnson on the Vietnam issue. Here is what happened, according to one well-informed Senator:

There was wifespread uneasiness in the Senate, particular-ly among Democratic liberals, at the President's request last spring for a \$700 million appropriation for the Vietnamese effort.

Seen as Bank Check'

Robert Kennedy was among those who considered this a request for a "blank check" and briefly considered opposing it.

A leading Democratic liberal who selt the same way informed Mr. Kennedy that if he would speak out and take the lead, a number of other Senators would go along.

His meaning was plain. If the brother and heir apparent of President Kennedy threw his name prestige and political power against Mr. Johnson's Vietnamese policy, others would be emboldened to stand up in the protecting shadow of a

Kennedy.

But Mr. Kennedy chose to stand by the President. The appropriation passed by 88 to 3, with both Kennedys voting for it. It would have passed in any case but the opposition of a Kennedy could have produced same party.

Today's speech by Robert Johnson on what amounted to Kennedy, for instance, probably would have caused little stir if

Thus the prevailing opinion

Thus the prevailing opinion Senators even considering its out the position of liberal lead-remarks on Communist China. ership that is virtually required The difference was not so of Democratic Senators from much in the speech but in the New York and Massachusetts. identity of the man who gave But no one, least of all the it. And as Robert and Edward White House, is losing sight of Kennedy continue to establish the fact that such is position is required of anyone who hopes

ers not to transf And at the outset of this weapons and preapor to nations not now them and predging

fourney, we cannot allow the demands of day-to-day policy obstruct our efforts solve the problem of nuclear spread. We cannot wait for peace in Southeast Asia which will not come until nuclear weapons have spread beyond recall. We cannot wait for a general European settlement—which has not existed since 1914. We cannot wait until all nations learn to behave for bud he-havior armed with nuclear weapons is the danger we must try to prevent. Rather we must b must begin to

Deare

move now, as on many fronts as possible, to meet the prob-lem. With every day that passes, the likelihood in-creases that another nation will develop the bomb; and every new possessor will lead others to abandon the restraint that alone keeps them from acquiring a nuclear ca-pability now. William Foster, head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has pointed out that as long as the problem involved only the United States and the Soviet Union, a delay of a year or more was not fatal to the conclusion of an agreement. But in the multination problem in which we now find ourselves, "a delay of a year or so, or perhaps even of months...could well mean the difference between failure and success."

I therefore urge immediate action along the following lines:

First we should initiate at once negotiations with the Soviet Union and other nations with nuclear capability or potential, looking toward This treaty would bind the major nuclear powers not to transfer nuclear weapons or weapons capability to nations not now in possession of them. And it would pledge nations without nuclear arms, on their part, not to acquire or

Guarantee Is Urged

develop these weapons.

This pledge would require a third component: the extension to all nations foregoing nuclear weapons a guarantee against nuclear aggression or blackmail. We presently protect our allies against huclear attack. But our alliance umbrella does not extend to nonaligned nations such as India; and while the President indicated that the United States would help them resist nuclear blackmail, more specific definite measures are needed. If these nations are to forgo nuclear weapons — especially when their neigh-bors may possess them—they must be guaranteed against

nuclear aggression.

To be effective, such a guarantee would have to be extended by the United States and the Soviet Union bilaterally—or better still, by a group of nuclear powers. But I would warn that such an umbrella—if it is to be ef-fective, and if it is not to lead to great-power confrontations all over the worldmust be divorced from and superior to the other policy

aims of the nations We cannot protect friends from nuclea or allow nations v we are otherwise threaten others wit We mi weapons against nuclear ag period.

A treaty to preve *pread, a* Mr. h paramount intere inited States and Union. It is by fa important step we take to stop the nuclear weapons.

There have bee tions that the chief block to such a tre war in Vietnam. apart from the stra ing from that war, have not ourselve we can to secure liferation treaty.

The most promir ple is the questi-multilateral force, variant Atlantic force. The Soviet tends that either give control over weapons to West although we disa that view, the So has absolutely refu clude, a nonp agreement as long forward with the the A.N.F. We hav doned the M. plans, because Wes feels that it mu greater role in nuc ence.

'In Interest of Eve

But if a nonp treaty can be co will be in the nat est of every nation. therefore continue creased concern for a form of nue antee to West Ge other countries which meets their out 'meeting with by the Soviet Unio might evolve from consultation device at the NATO n Detense Secretary 1 Second, we should ly explore the crea mal nuclear-free z world, Right now, greatest assets is is not one nuclear all of Latin Ameri ca. This situation served if the nucl pledge not to inti nuclear weapons areas, the nations of pledge not to acq and appropriate for the verificatio pledges is set up. tions—particularly America—have al changed informal to this effect. We courage them to in every possible should extend simi in Africa, And If U are successful, we on Israel and the z states of the Midd make the same co

I am not, however

mey, we cannot allow the and of day to-day policy obstruct our efforts to the problem of nuclear We cannot wait for in Southea't Asia ch will not come until nuond recall. We cannot for a general European

"lement - which has not ted since 1914. We canwait until all nations to behave for had ior armed with nuclear coons is the danger we st try to prevent.

ather we must begin to e now, as on many fronts possible, to meet the prob-With every day that the likelihood inases that another nation develop the bomb; ry new possessor will lead aint that alone keeps them m sequiring a nuclear ca-pility now. William Foster, d of the Arms Control Disarmament Agency, pointed out that as long the problem involved only

hited States and the view Union, a delay of a the conclusion of an agreent. But in the multination blem in which we now ourselves, "a delay of a months...could well mean difference between failand success

therefore urge immediate ion along the following

First, we should initiate at e - negotiations with the viet Union and other ns with nuclear capability potential, looking toward nonproliferation treaty, is treaty would bind the jor nuclear powers not to insfer nuclear weapons or apons capability to nations t now in possession of them. id it would pledge nations thout nuclear arms, on velop these weapons,

Guarantee Is Urged

This pledge would require third component: the extenin to all nations foregoing weapons a guarantee ainst nucl ear aggression or t our allies against nuclear . But our alliance umella does not extend to non-igned nations such as India; id while the President indi-ted that the United States ould help them resist nuar blackmail, more specific d definite measures are eded. If these nations are to rgo nuclear weapons --pecially when their neighirs may possess them—they ust be guaranteed against clear aggre

To be effective, tended by the United tates and the Soviet Union group of nuclear powers.

It I would warn that such n umbrella-if it is to be efctive, and if it is not to ad to great-power confronnust be divorced from and uperior to the other policy

not IFANSIET Diff. TYPE IT IT weapons and weapons capability it dealt with efforts needed "to to nations not now possessing make sure that things that them and predging the nonnue could happen do not happen."

aims of the nations involved We cannot protect only our friends from nuclear attack or allow nations with whom we are otherwise friendly to threaten others with nuclear We must stand weapons. against nuclear aggression period.

A treaty to prevent nuclear as Mr. Foster has spread indicated, is manifestly in the paramount interest of the United States and the Soviet Union. It is by far the most important step we now can take to stop the spread of nuclear weapons.

There have been suggestions that the chief stumbling block to such a treaty is the war in Vietnam. But wholly apart from the strains resulting from that war, I think we have not ourselves done all we can to secure a nonproliferation treaty.

The most prominent example is the question of the multilateral force, and the variant variant Atlantic nuclear force. The Soviet Union con-tends that either plan would give control over nuclear weapons to West Germany; although we disagree with that view, the Soviet Umon has absolutely refused to connonprolife ation agreement as long as we go forward with the M.L.F. or the A.N.F. We have not abanthe MLF-A.N.F. plans, because West Germany

greater role in nuclear deter-'In Interest of Every Nation'

that it must have a

feels

But if a nonproliferation treaty can be concluded, it will be in the national interest of every nation. We should therefore continue, with increased concern, our search for a form of nuclear guarantee to West Germany and countries of Europe other which meets their needs without meeting with rejection by the Soviet Union—such as might evolve from the allied consultation device suggested at the NATO meeting by Defense Secretary McNamara. Second, we should immediately explore the creation of formal nuclear-free zones of the world, Right now, one of our greatest assets is that there is not one nuclear weapon in all of Latin America or Africa. This situation can be preserved if the nuclear powers pledge not to introduce any nuclear weapons into thes areas, the nations of the areas pledge not to acquire them, appropriate and machinery verification of these pledges is set up. Some na-tions—particularly in Latin America—have for the America—have already ex-changed informal assurances changed informal assurances to this effect, We should en-courage them to go further in every possible way. We should extend similar efforts in Africa. And if these efforts are successful, we should call on Israel and the neighboring states of the Middle East to make the same commitment. I am not, however, suggest-

ing that present circumstances permit the creation of nuclear-free zones in the Far Fast or in Europe.

Third, we should complete the partial test-ban agreement of 1963 by extending it to underground as well above-ground tests. Since 1963, we have made considerable scientific progress in detecting , underground tests in distinguishing many natural tremors from man-made explosions. Without jeopar-dizing our security, we can now extend the test ban to certain types of underground tests. And as soon as scientific advance makes it possible to extend the test ban to any other type or size of underground test jeopardizing secu without security, should be done. And we should also press all efforts to resolve the deadlock on inspecof those explosions which cannot be firmly identified without inspection. So let us return to the conference table, for the completion of this treaty would be a natural complement to nonproliferation agreement. It would provide an additional to nonnuclear powers to forgo a weapons-development program. And it would help to restore the momentum of the test-ban treaty itself.

Fourth, we should act to halt and reverse the growth of the nuclear capabilities of the United States and the Soviet Union- both as to fissionable material for military weapons purposes and as to the strategic devices to deliver' such material. Freezing these weapons at their present levels-which, as we all know, are more than adequate to destroy all human life on this earth—is a prerequisite to lowering those levels in the future.

A Cutback Is Urged

Moreover, it would be in the direct self-interest of the United States and the So-viet Union to cut back our nuclear forces. For as Secretary McNamara has shown, each have more than enough to destroy the other nation—yet can never acquire enough to prevent our own destruction. And even sub-stantial cutbacks would not affect our nuclear superiority over China in the foreseeable future. Most of all, it is essential that the two superpowers demonstrate to the world, by concrete example, determination to turn away from weapons of absolute destruction, toward a world order based on other strengths. Here again, President Johnson has taken the initiative with the slowdown in production of plutonium and uranium 235, and with phasing-out of certain bombers. Much more remains to be done.

Fifth, we should move to strengthen and support the International Atomic Energy

continue - Gnt lessen our in reliance on nuclear weapons. Since 1961, we have worked to build up our nonnucleur forces, and our allies so that if conflict comps, we need not choose between defeat and mutual annihilation, We have not yet been fully successful: the United States and West Germany have met their full conventional force commitment 19 NATO. But we should continue to pursue this course. For our efforts to induce others to forgo nu-clear forces append in large part on our ability and will-ingness to shorply limit the possible use of pur own.

Chinese P-Diem Cited

As to all the points—in all our efforts—we will have to deal with one of the most perplexing and difficult questions affecting American for-eign policy: China, It is difficult to negotiate on any ques-tion with the intransigent leaders of Communist China. And it is doubly difficult when we are engaged in South Vietnam China is profoundly suspicious of and hos-

tile to us—as we are highly suspicious of her.

But China is there. China will have number weapons. And without her participation it will be giffinitely more difficult. difficult, per yos impossible in the long run to prevent nuclear proliferation. This was recognized, just last week, by 70 nations at the Disarmament Commission of the United Nations, who urged that China be included in any nonproliferation agreement.

It has been recognized by President Johnson, who has repeatedly offered to negorepeatedly offered to nego-tiate with any covernment in the world as to the peace of Southeast Asia. And it has been recognized by the Amer-ican people, who world over-whelmingly in a recent poll for negotiations with the Chinese.

Chinese.

At an appropriate time and manner, therefore, we should vigorously pursue negotiations on this subject with China. But if we must ultimately have be cooperation of China, and the Soviet Union, and France, and all other nations with any nuclear capability whatever, it does not follow that we should wait for that cooperation before beginning our efforts.

We Are stronger

We are stronger - and therefore have more, responsibility—than any nation on earth; we should make the first effort—the greatest ef-fort—and the last effort—to control nuclear weapons. We can and must begin immediately.

diately.

In this connection, I urge that the work of the Gilpatric Committee — thich included many disting shed public servants such as Arthur Dean — approbed by the President to study the problem of nuclear proliferation, be carried forward by all concerned agencies of the Government at sance, It is only by study and action by general

meerings 200 ormonstration: for either of Kenya's rival trade union groups

He also ordered that the restive trade union movement he put under a penetrating review.

The tough wording of the President's proclamation suggested that his patience had been exhausted by the striker threatened strikes, public blok-ering and misuse of workers' funds that have increasingly plagued the trade union movement for months.

"I believe that the decision I have made is in the interests of the workers and the country as a whole," Mr. Kenyatta said. The people of Kenya are determined to forge ahead and to insure economic and social ad-

"We cannot do all these things when each day we read of threats of strikes and even threats against the Government itself and when some of the leaders who should be concerned with promoting the workers interests spend all of their time and the workers' trade union contributions for non-trade-union activities."



Not too heavy, not too light. The bright taste in Scotch, A. clean, clear, crisp flavor that shines true. Right through the whole drink. Find out tonight.TryHarvey's.(Bright? You may call it brilliant).

The Only-English Market Blond \$6.8 Proof Park, Bausiger & Cay Just

1 Urging Pact to Check Nuclear Weapons Spread

attering of nuclear s. Upon the success of ort depends the only ur children will have.

ned to halt the spread rar weapons must be al priority of Ameri-licy. Of all our major this now deserve nands the greatest ad-effort. This is a statement, for our inare broad. The need strong—to meet ag-in far-off places— closely with allies all world-all these nust be met. And the of the moment often mportance for nationrity. But these imme-roblems, and others m, have been with us ily for 20 years—and with us far into the with us far into the Should nuclear weap-come generally avail-the world, however, risis of the moment well become the last

or all mankind. none of the momen-rises are more than parts of the larger of whether our pol-in grow up to our gy. The nuclear nuclear as lienry Stimson constitutes merely a p in a new control by or the forces of nature olutionary and danit really caps the of the race between growing technical for destructiveness psychological power control and group his moral power." Ve Must Resume'

United States took the e and made the maxeffort to secure the test-ban treaty in increase we knew that cufity and the future world depended on the arms race and g every possible effort peace. And we hailed aty not principally for but for its value as ret of many necessary It was "the first step journey of a thousand a journey to which ent Kennedy was deep-mitted, and to which ent Journey is deeply

we have not yet taken ecould step. The world not moved, beyond the d suclear test-ban ithalt the proliferation clear weapons. If we are ve our children a planwhich to live safely, if ill the bright promise eir lives, we must rethe journey toward

ey, we cannot allow the estruct our efforts to

Kennedy, in Senate, Asks Pact To Check Nuclear Proliferation

not wait for a general European develop them settlement—which has not exist—mai nuclear-tree zones, begined since 1914. We cannot wait ning with Latin America and until all nations learn to behave Africa.

for bad behavior armed with question agreemuclear weapons is the danger tests. we must try to prevent."

White House press secretary of delivery systems.

recalled that on Nov. 1 of last pointed a special committee peaceful purposes built with the former linds of delivery systems.

4 Strengthen the International Atomic Energy Agency by insisting that all reactors for peaceful purposes built with the former linds of other powers be subject. former Under Secretary of De-to inspection by the agency.

fense, to look into this mai
On the question of negotiat-

report, which is still classified in Vietnam makes this problem "doubly difficult," he said.

"But," he said, "China is there. China will have nuclear interested agencies for study.

able to that committee nor to to the United Nations.

carried forward the nuclear policies of his predecessor, the control over nuclear washing senator's brother.

should make a decision on how far we want to go and then proceed. We should not let the

matter drag on."

Just before Mr. Kennedy made the speech, Vice President Humphrey, who was about to leave the chamber, told him he had read the speech and believed manufactured because as

these actions;

them and predging the nonnu- could happen do not happe

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7 clear nations not to acquire or

Explore the creation of for-

4Freeze United Statees and Asked for comment after the Soviet stockpiles of fissionable speech, George E. Reedy, the material and halt the growth

fense, "to look into this mating with Communist China, Mr. Report Forwarded Kennedy said he recognized the difficulty because of the intransigence of Peking. The war

fense Departments, the Atomic weapons. And without her par-Energy Commission and other ticipation it will be infinitely more difficult, perhaps impos

interested agencies for study.

"Of course, we are glad Senator Kennedy is also interested in this field," Mr. Reedy said. After Mr. Kennedy's speech. Senator Clinton P. Anderson, Democrat of New Mexico, who is a member of the Joint Committee on A'emic Energy, told the Senate that the Gipatric report had not been made avail-

the Armed Services Committee.

At a news conference later, without recognition, and cited the report had not been to these committees.

the report had not been to these committees.

"You better ask the executive department," he said.

In reply to another question, the intimated that the Gilpatric report, which he said had been filed with the White House three months ago, had created some dissension. Mr. Kennedy also said the United States might consider an alternative to the proposed multinational nuclear force since the Soviet Union had "absolutely refused to conclude a nonproliferation treaty" so long as the United States proceeded was asked whether he believed

Senator's brother.

"No," Mr. Kennedy replied.

"But I think we need a fresh
initiative. There are dispute;
within the executive departments on how some of these matters should be handled. We was losing the momentum. tion was losing the momentum gained by the test ban treaty. Many Senators apparently

leave the chamber, told nim had read the speech and believed it "It is a speech that should be it "thoughtful and construction as we accept the status that make we will continue Mr. Kennedy suggested that quo, the more we will continue the Administration should take to move backward."

these actions;

Begin negotiations on a Republican of Vermont, then treaty binding the nuclear pow-said he hoped top officials in all ers not to transfer nuclear countries would read it because weapons and weapons capability it dealt with efforts needed "to Senator George D. Alken. to nations not now possessing make sure that things that

Agency This agency is the only only international ve-hicle for inspecting peaceful atomic energy plants to assure that they are not used for the production of weaponsgrade material, The I.A.E.A. is the only forum in which the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain have worked without serious friction and without a Soviet veto. Already it inspects many reactors throughout the world and its importance was increased last week when Great Britain, following an earlier United States initiative, planed its largest reactor to inspection.

But the LA.E.A. has not received the full support it merits and demands. The reactor we helped India to build is subject, by prior condition, to LA.E.A. inspection—and it has remained peaceful. But worked without serious fric-

has remained peaceful. But another reactor, built with Canadian help; is not subject to equivalent conditions-and in this reactor the Indians may have produced their weapons-grade fissionable material.

Asks Reactor Inspection

Asks Reactor Inspection

We should insist, at a minimum, that all reactors built with the belp of other powers be subject to IA.E.A. inspection indeed. I think the time has come to insist that all peaceful reactors be subject to inspection. But we outsilves must all a top assisting nations which refuse inspection. In the next, for fear of antagonizing the Europeans, we have sold enriched utanium to Euratom without requiring that its plants be spen to IA.E.A. we have this aided the construction of reactors in Spain, France, Gelmany and Holland, all of which are closed to the outside world. Until they are on and all our assistance to sheir creation or functioning should cease. In This connection, I would like to pay tribute to the work of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, and particularly to Senators, who have long in to Senators Anderson and Pastore, who have long in-sisted on adequate internatienal safeguards on our nuclear-assistance programs.

A stronger stand in support of I.A.E.A. could have a major inhibiting effect on the diversion of peaceful nuclear plants to weapons work—for example, in such countries as Sweden or Switzerland. In fact, under the Pearson Government, Canada has shown the way by responsibly insisting on guaranteed peaceful use of any uranium it sells, That wanada has lost certain sales thereby proves the value of this policy; clearly, the naterial might well have gove to weapons. We should also work toward I.A.E.A. control of fabricat-

We should also work toward
I.A.E.A. control of fabricating and representing of all
fuel for peaciful reactors.
Sixth, it stivital that we
continue present efforts to
lessen our our reliance on
nuclear weapons. Since 1961.

eroment/ that the problem of nuclear proliferation will remain where it belongs in our constant attention, the object of our principal condern. And we can and must continue to re-examine our own attitudes—to insure that we do not lanse back into the fatalistic and defeatist belief that war is inevitable, or that our course is too fixed to be affected by what we do — to remember as President Kennedy said, that "no government or social system is so evil that its people must be considered as lacking in virtue" — and to remember that, "In the final analysis, our most basic common link is that we all inhabit this small planet. We are breathe the same air. We all cherish our children's future. And we are all mortal.

Above all, we must recognize what is at stake. W must face realities—however unpleasant the sight, how-ever difficult the challenge they pose us. And we must they pose us. And we must realize that peace is not inaction, nor the mere absence
of war. "Peace," said President Kennedy "is a process—
a way of solving problems."
It is only as we devote our every effort to the solution of these problems that we are at peace; it is only if we succeed that there will be peace for our children.

OREGON ACTS TO BAR YOUTH RACIAL FIGHTS

ASTORIA, Ore., June 23 (UPI)—A "potentially serious situation" at the Tongue Point Job Corps Center, heightened by recent fights among whites and Negroes, brought a request today from Goy, Mark O. Hat-field for more security forces.

Douglas Olds, the camp administrator, said there two fights Monday night involving four boys. He termed the incidents, a "racial misunder-standing."

Classes were suspended yes-terday morning so that small groups of trainees and coun-selors could discuss the prob-lem. Classes were resumed in the afternoon.

The fights occurred in a dormitory where 500 trainees sleep. One boy suffered face cuts and another was struck on the head, according to Lynn Wykoff, the information officer. Mr. Olds said the fights had started after white enrollees had used disparaging language to Negro

KENYA BANS RALLIES SUPPORTING UNIONS

NAIROBI, Kenya, June 23-President Jomo Kenyatta im-s posed a ban today on all public meetings and demonstrations for either of Kenya's rival trade union groups.